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U-S-MARINES



Soldiers of the Sea

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nos 1-5

U. S. MARINES



DUTIES EXPERIENCES OPPORTUNITIES PAY

Note:
Collective titles & nos have been arbitrarily given

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“Rally ‘Round the Flag”

UNITED STATES MARINES

*"An' after I met 'im all over the world,
a-doing all kinds of things,
Like landing 'isself with a gatling gun,
to talk to them 'eathen kings.
'E sleeps in an 'ammick instead of a cot,
and 'e drills with the deck on a slew,
For there isn't a job on the top o' the
earth the beggar don't know nor do."*

-- Kipling

THE Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand." One frequently reads such a statement in a newspaper dispatch from some distant land. Yet there are many who do not know what is meant by "Marines."

Marines are not in the Army, though they perform military duty. They belong to the naval service and perform the soldier duty in the Navy. For this reason they are sometimes called "sea-soldiers."

These "sea-soldiers" are known as Marines because they are members of the Marine Corps, an organization of 17,400 trained men whose special duty it is to protect the interests of the United States in any part of the world. They serve both on land and sea, at home and abroad.

A detachment of Marines is kept on each large vessel of the Navy, prepared to go ashore at a moment's notice if their services are needed. And they have a splendid record of always being ready for any sort of emergency and able to handle any situation short of a big war, when of course the entire Army and Navy would be required. Some protect the Naval Stations in our foreign possessions, and others are organized into regiments and battalions and are held in readiness for expeditions abroad when needed.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

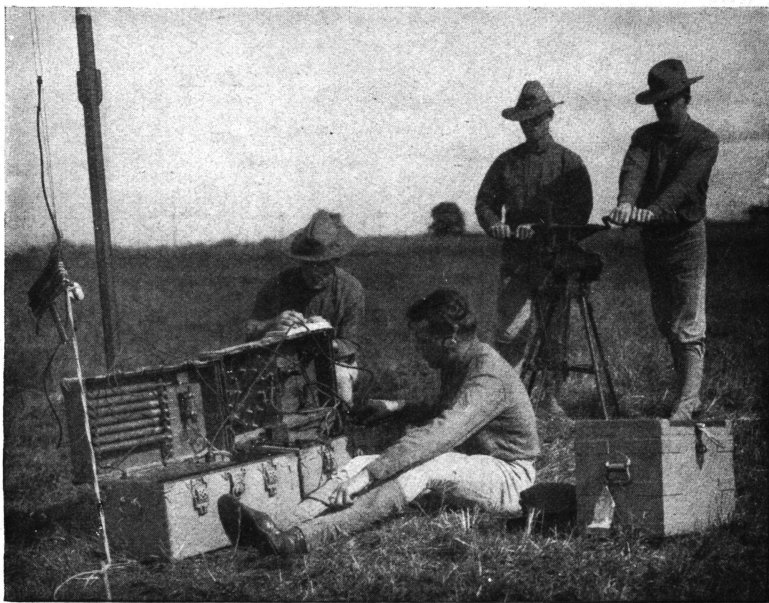
The United States Marine Corps was first called into existence by an Act of the Continental Congress of November 10, 1775, and gallantly served throughout the Revolutionary War. It was disbanded at the close of the war, April 11, 1782, but was reorganized and permanently established July 11, 1798. From that day to this its officers and men have been zealous participants in every expedition and action in which the Navy has

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engaged, and in many trying campaigns they have won distinction with their brethren of the Army. It is the gallant little corps that has so ably assisted in fighting America's battles in every corner of the globe for more than a century; and the Marine Corps has ever been true to its motto, "Semper Fidelis" (always faithful).

**SERVICE
ASHORE.**

The Marines serve both at sea and on land. They are trained, clothed and equipped very much as are soldiers of the land forces. In their preliminary instruction on shore, at navy yards and naval stations, they are instructed and drilled in the duties of infantry soldiers, field artillerymen and machine gun companies. In preparation for their duties as landing parties from ships of the Navy, for expeditionary duty and as defenders of naval advance bases, they are further trained in aviation, in the use of portable searchlights, the wireless telegraph, the

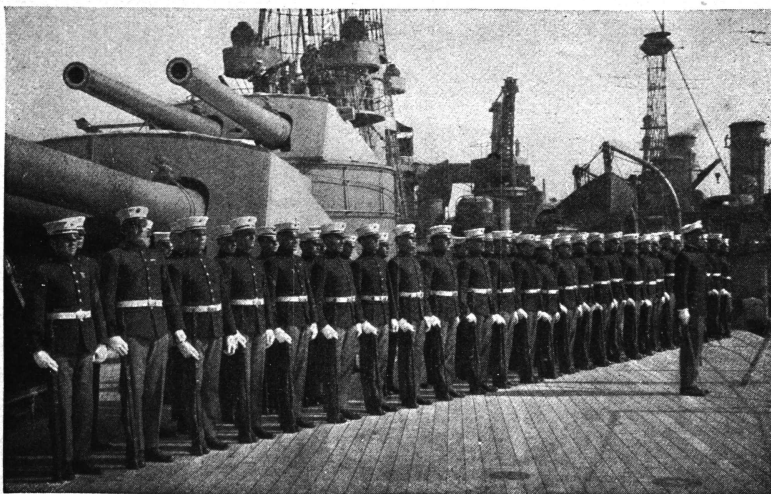


A Marine Field Radio Outfit.

heliograph, and the various other methods of signaling; range finding, the erection, operation and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, the planting of land and submarine mines, the handling of torpedoes, the erection and demolition of bridges, the building of roads, knotting and splicing of ropes, handling boats under oars and sails, the handling of heavy weights, the fitting of

gun gear, and the various methods of slinging and transporting ordnance, and the mounting in suitable shore positions of guns of three-, five-, and six-inch calibre.

SERVICE AT SEA. In their service on battleships and cruisers, the Marines form a part of the ship's complement for battle, manning the six-inch, five-inch, three-inch, and six-pounder guns of the intermediate and secondary batteries, and anti-aircraft guns. They are trained and fully equipped for instant service as landing parties for duty on shore.



The Marine Detachment of a Battleship.

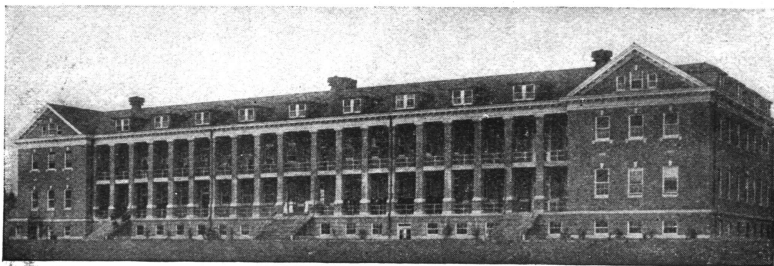
Great mobility and facilities for quick action are required of the Marines. They must be kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and be prepared for service in any climate. They have seen service in Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Mexico, China, Japan, Korea, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Formosa, Sumatra, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and Haiti.

BARRACKS. On shore Marines live in large commodious barracks, in which every necessity is provided. Each man is furnished a comfortable bed, mattress, sheets, pillow and blankets, which he is required to keep in order. The beds are arranged in large, properly heated, well ventilated dormitories, known as Squad Rooms. Ample provision is made for the health and

comfort of the men; modern bathing facilities, with abundance of hot and cold water, are furnished. Marines now serve at the following navy yards and naval stations:

Portsmouth, N. H.
Boston, Massachusetts.
Hingham, Massachusetts.
New London, Connecticut.
New York, New York.
Iona Island, New York.
Dover, New Jersey.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, D. C.
Annapolis, Maryland.
Norfolk, Virginia.
Charleston, South Carolina.
Port Royal, South Carolina.
Key West, Florida.

Pensacola, Florida.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Mare Island, California.
Puget Sound, Washington.
San Diego, California.
Guantanamo, Cuba.
Managua, Nicaragua.
Guam, Marianna Islands.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Olongapo, Philippine Islands.
Peking, China.
Virgin Islands, West Indies.



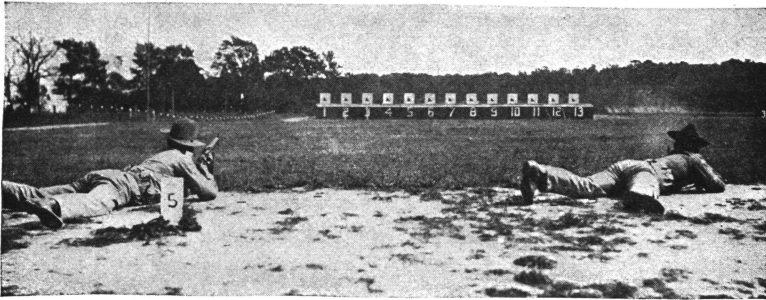
Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

STRENGTH. The present authorized strength of the United States Marine Corps is 693 commissioned officers, 40 warrant officers and 17,400 enlisted men.

VACANCIES. As a rule vacancies are filled as rapidly as they occur. During the past year more than a third of the men discharged by reason of expiration of their enlistment have re-enlisted within three months after the date of their discharge, thus securing the benefits of continuous service. This fact speaks well for the attractiveness of the life in the Marine Corps. Military life in any of its phases is attractive to the average man, but with the pay, congenial employment and opportunities for foreign travel offered by the Marine Corps, the life becomes doubly attractive.

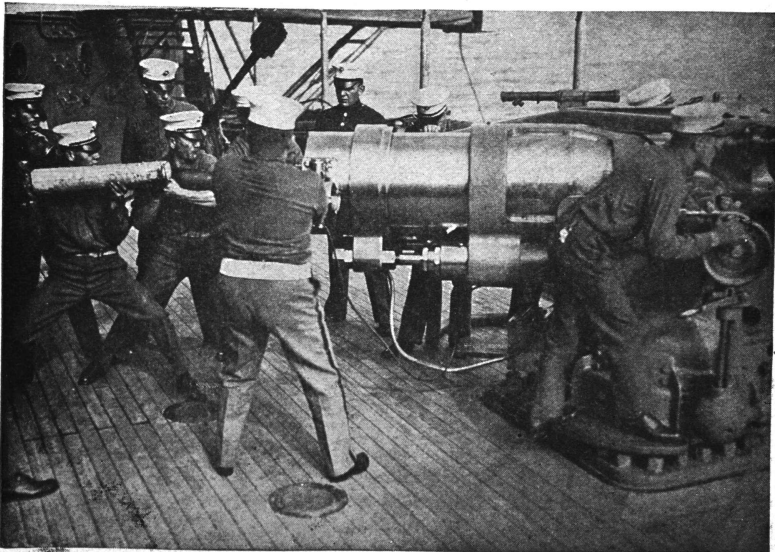
PAY AND ALLOWANCES. The regular pay of Marines varies from \$15 to \$69 per month, according to rank and length of service. A man starts in as a private at \$15 per month and climbs up in accordance with his own merits and individual efforts. A man is given a "Good Conduct Medal" for

each enlistment he serves honestly and faithfully, and for each good conduct medal that he holds he receives eighty-three cents a month in addition to his regular pay. Should he qualify with the service rifle his pay will be increased \$2 per month for "Marksman," \$3 per month for "Sharpshooter," or \$5 per month for "Expert Rifleman,"



On the Rifle Range.

according to which of these qualifications he attains. Likewise if he qualifies with the great guns aboard ship his pay is increased from \$2 to \$10 per month, according to his qualification and the



Copyright by J. B. Gilmar.

Five-inch Marine Gun Crew in Action.

class of gun at which he is stationed. While serving aboard ship, or on shore outside of the United States (except in Hawaii and Porto Rico), his pay is increased twenty per cent. A comparatively

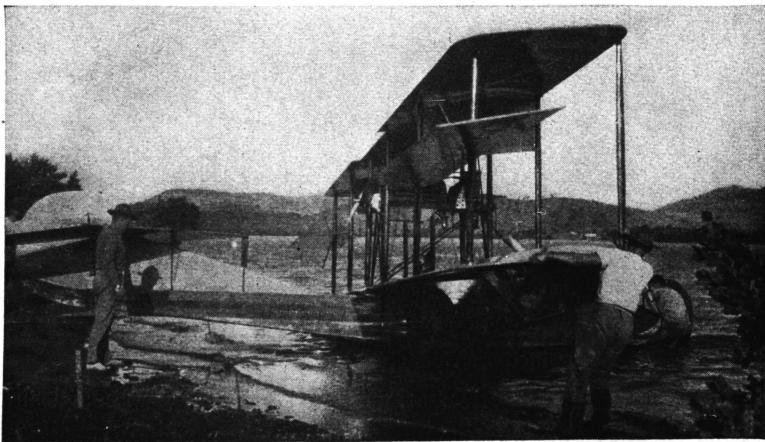
small percentage of the men in the service draw the minimum pay.

Board and lodging, clothing, medicine, medical and surgical attendance (see Hospital Fund), in fact almost everything except personal laundry that is necessary for a man's health and comfort, are provided by the Government in addition to his pay.

As everything that a man needs is furnished him by the Government it will be seen that his pay is practically clear money, and there is no necessity for him to spend anything, except a very small amount occasionally for laundry, soap, towels, etc., should he care to be economical and save his money. Furthermore, he may deposit his savings with the Government; upon which an interest of 4 per cent. will be paid to the man at the expiration of his enlistment. How a Marine may accumulate a bank account of approximately \$10,000.00 is shown by the table on page 12.

EXTRA PAY. Men who are regularly detailed for the performance of the following duties are paid the amounts shown below in addition to their regular pay.

Mess Steward.....	\$15.00	per month.
Mess Sergeant.....	\$ 6.00	" "
Messman	\$ 5.00	" "
Baker	\$7.50 to 15.00	" "
Cook	\$5.00 to 10.00	" "
Signalman	\$1.00 to 3.00	" "
Messengers at Headquarters and Staff Offices.....	\$10.00	" "
Clerks35 to .50	" day
Mechanics, Artisans, Schoolteachers.....	.50	" "
Teamsters, Overseers, Laborers.....	.35	" "
Aviation Duty.....	50 percent.	increase in pay.



Launching a Marine Flying Boat.

CLOTHING. A Marine receives a clothing allowance of \$102.20 during the first year of his enlistment, and \$51.10 per year during the three succeeding years. If a man be careful with his clothing it should not be necessary for him to draw all of his allowance. At the end of his enlistment when he is to be discharged, so much of his clothing allowance as remains undrawn will be commuted and paid to him in cash by the Quartermaster.

FOOD. Every care is taken to insure the serving of only the best and most wholesome food to the enlisted men of the Marine Corps. The food stuffs are purchased under contract, and all articles are critically inspected by the commissary officer before acceptance by the Government. Each and every meal is carefully inspected by the Officer of the Day to see that the food is properly cooked and served before the men are permitted to eat it. This is intended to insure that the men receive nothing but wholesome and substantial food.

HOSPITAL FUND. The sum of twenty cents per month is deducted from the pay of every officer and enlisted man in the service and applied to the Hospital Fund. The remaining cost of maintaining excellent hospitals, hospital-ships, medical and surgical stores, and a corps of doctors many of whom are specialists, is borne by the Government. Relatives need have no anxiety as regards medical attendance for men of the Marine Corps.

TRANSPORTATION TO HOME UPON DISCHARGE. When an enlisted man is discharged from the service, except by way of

punishment for an offense, he is entitled to transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his application for enlistment, or to such other place within the continental limits of the United States as he may select, to which the distance is no greater than from the place of discharge to the place of application for enlistment; but if the distance be greater he may be furnished with transportation and subsistence for a distance equal to that from place of discharge to place of application for enlistment, or, in lieu of such transportation and subsistence, he shall, if he so elects, receive three and one-half cents per mile (except for sea travel) from the place of his discharge to the place of his application for enlistment.

GRATUITY. Upon the death of any enlisted man on the active list of the United States Marine Corps from wounds or sickness not due to his own misconduct, there will be paid to the widow, children, or dependent relative previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by him at the date of his death.

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT. Marines who have become infirm after twenty years' service, or who have been discharged for wounds received or sickness incurred in the service, are entitled for the remainder of their lives to the benefits of the United States Naval Home at Philadelphia, Pa., or to a pension amounting to one-half of their pay and allowances at the time of their retirement.

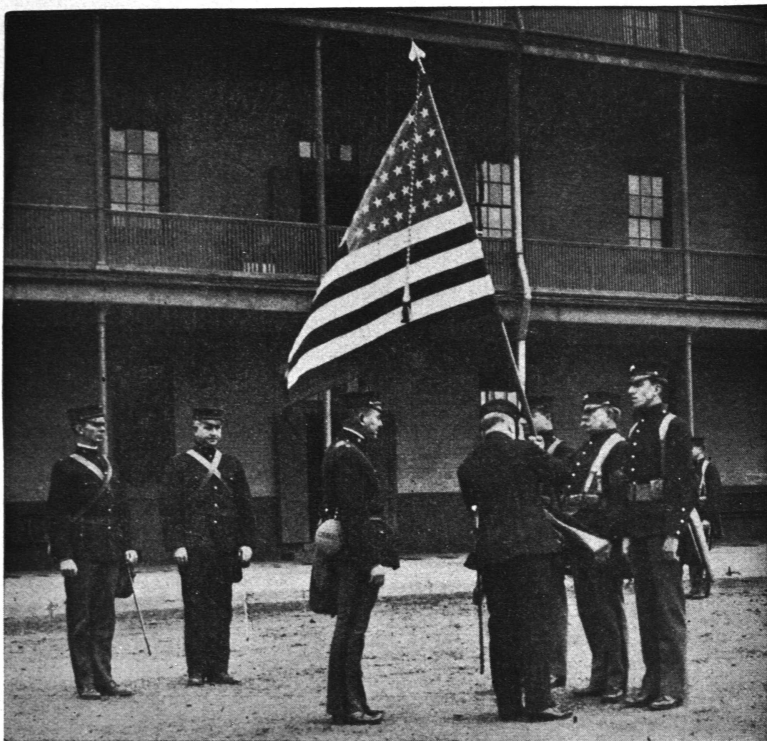
After completing thirty years of honorable service a man will be placed on the retired list with a pension equal to three-fourths of the amount of his pay at the time of his retirement, plus \$15.75 per month in lieu of rations, clothing, heat and light, which would give him the following pay or pension for the remainder of his life, according to the rank that he holds at the date of his retirement.

Rank	Per Month	Clothing Rations, etc	Total pay Per Month	Equal to 4% Interest on
Sergeant Major - -	\$51.75	\$15.75	\$67.50	\$20,250.00
Quartermaster Sgt. -	51.75	\$15.75	67.50	20,250.00
First Sergeant - -	51.75	\$15.75	67.50	20,250.00
Gunnery Sergeant - -	51.75	\$15.75	67.50	20,250.00
Sergeant - - - -	36.00	\$15.75	51.75	15,525.00
Corporal - - - -	29.25	\$15.75	45.00	13,500.00
Drummer - - - -	18.75	\$15.75	34.50	10,350.00
Trumpeter - - - -	18.75	\$15.75	34.50	10,350.00
Private - - - -	18.75	\$15.75	34.50	10,350.00



Photo by R. W. Neeser.

A Marine Camp in the Tropics.



Inspection of the Color Guard.

If a man should have deposited his savings with the Government, as shown in the table on page 11, and saved the amount there shown, he can place that sum out at interest at from 4 to 7 per cent. per annum, which would give him an income of from \$35.00 to \$60.00 per month in addition to the above.

FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

Men who have rendered honorable and faithful service in the Marine Corps may, on their own request, after sixteen years' service, be transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and others may, after discharge, *voluntarily* enroll in that Reserve. The latter may, until retirement, receive three months' active service training during each four year enrollment. Members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve receive from \$50 to \$635 a year retainer pay, and, above all else, are inspired with the thought that they are prepared to intelligently serve their country in time of need.

HOW A MAN MAY SAVE MONEY IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following figures are based on an average man. One who spends his money only for such articles as he requires for his

personal comfort need not spend more than two dollars per month. This amount will cover the cost of his tobacco, tooth powder, soap, etc. The following table shows what a private can save on his pay alone during thirty years' service, and *spend \$5.00 per month*. The savings are made entirely from the pay of a private, and do not include any additional pay that he may receive for good conduct medals, promotion to higher grades, marksmanship, or any of the other extra and additional pay that a man may receive during his term of service. The amounts shown as "Deposited Monthly" are deposited with the Paymaster of the Marine Corps, and draw interest at 4 per cent. per annum:

Year	Monthly Dep.	Deposited upon Reenlistment	Deposited During Year	Total Deposits To Date	Interest	Total Savings To Date	Enlistment
1st	\$10.00		*\$110.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 2.20	\$ 112.20	
2nd	10.00		120.00	230.00	7.00	237.00	
3rd	10.00		120.00	350.00	11.80	371.80	
4th	10.00		120.00	470.00	15.90	506.90	1st Enlist.
5th	13.00	\$ 506.00	*143.00	649.00	23.10	672.10	
6th	13.00		145.00	805.00	29.34	837.44	
7th	13.00		156.00	961.00	35.58	1049.02	
8th	13.00		156.00	1117.00	40.91	1245.93	2nd Enlist.
9th	16.00	1245.00	*176.00	1421.00	53.32	1474.32	
10th	16.00		192.00	1613.00	61.00	1727.32	
11th	16.00		192.00	1805.00	68.68	1988.00	
12th	16.00		192.00	1997.00	75.24	2255.24	3rd Enlist.
13th	17.00	2255.00	*187.00	2442.00	93.94	2535.94	
14th	17.00		204.00	2646.00	102.10	2842.04	
15th	17.00		204.00	2850.00	110.26	3156.30	
16th	17.00		204.00	3054.00	117.23	3477.53	4th Enlist.
17th	18.00	3477.00	*198.00	3675.00	143.04	3818.04	
18th	18.00		216.00	3891.00	151.68	4185.72	
19th	18.00		216.00	4107.00	160.32	4562.04	
20th	18.00		216.00	4323.00	167.70	4945.74	5th Enlist.
21st	19.00	4945.00	*209.00	5154.00	201.98	5355.98	
22nd	19.00		228.00	5382.00	211.10	5795.08	
23rd	19.00		228.00	5610.00	220.22	6243.30	
24th	19.00		228.00	5838.00	228.01	6699.31	6th Enlist.
25th	20.00	6699.00	*220.00	6919.00	272.36	7191.36	
26th	20.00		240.00	7159.00	281.96	7713.32	
27th	20.00		240.90	7399.00	291.56	8244.88	
28th	20.00		240.00	7639.00	301.16	8786.04	7th Enlist.
29th	20.00		240.00	7879.00	310.76	9336.80	
30th	20.00		240.00	8119.00	318.96	9895.76	30 Years

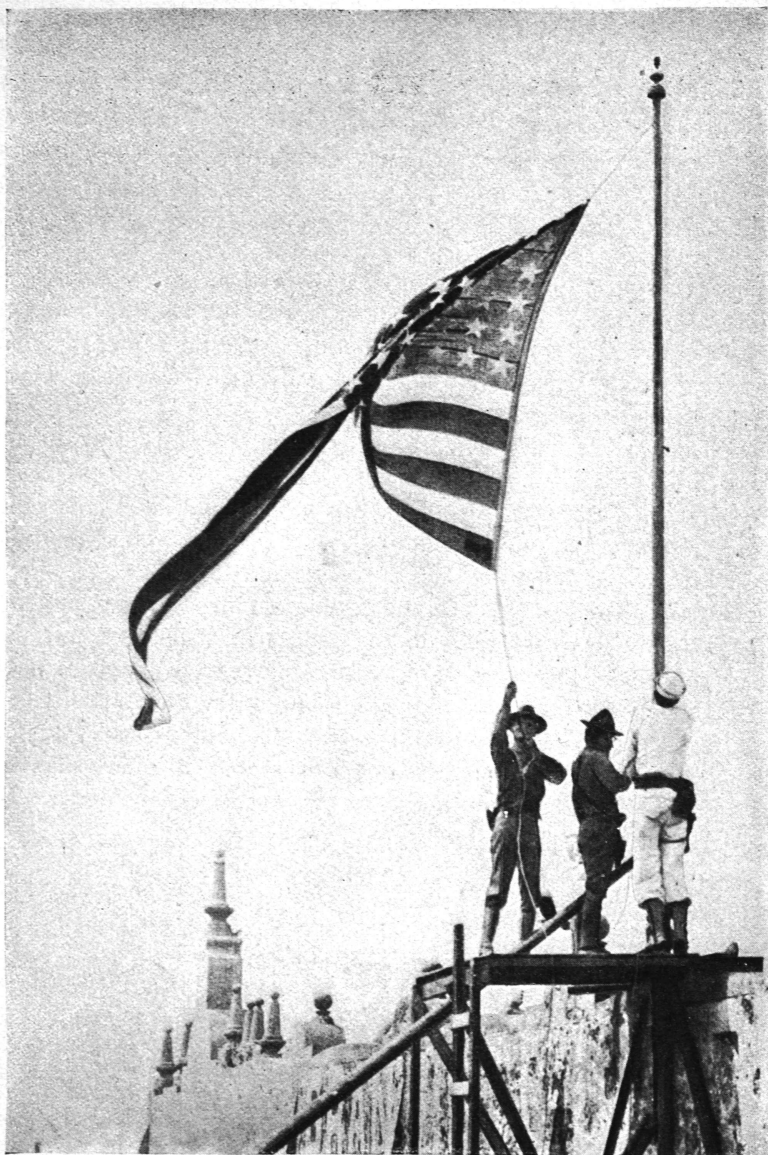
* 11 Deposits.

† Seventh enlistment extended two years

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

Vacancies are constantly occurring in the non-commissioned grades, and men are selected to fill them in accordance with their records, individual merits, and ability to perform the duties of the higher positions. Encouragement and opportunity are given to young men of good character and ability to remain in the service and climb to the higher positions of trust and honor.

By the time a Marine has served his enlistment of four years and



RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER VERA CRUZ,
MEXICO, APRIL 27, 1914.

returns to his home, he may have encircled the globe and visited many foreign countries. He usually comes back a healthier, more self-reliant and better man. The experience that he has enjoyed amounts to a liberal education in itself, and should he have ac-

quitted himself creditably he may have earned promotion, for in our constantly increasing Marine Corps, promotion is correspondingly rapid, and a young man possessing the necessary qualifications may climb to the top of the ladder. The law provides for the promotion of worthy non-commissioned officers to commissioned rank.

Since the Spanish-American War 48 young men have been commissioned from the ranks of the Marine Corps as Second Lieutenants, receiving further promotion in their turn. One has already attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It is not desired, however, to create the impression that promotion from the ranks to commissioned grade is easily attained, for only men possessing exceptional qualifications are so promoted.

One hundred enlisted men are picked from the Marine Corps and Navy each year, by competitive examination, to be sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., there to be educated and trained as officers, and, upon graduation, they will be commissioned in the Marine Corps or Navy.

The law also provides for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to the warrant rank in the grades of marine gunner and quartermaster clerk. Such officers receive from approximately \$1125.00 to \$2500.00 a year and are entitled to the same privileges of retirement as warrant officers of the Navy. The number of warrant officers of the Marine Corps is limited to twenty in each grade and appointment to warrant rank is restricted to competent and worthy non-commissioned officers.

With these advantages for the physical training and development, and the advantages of a library and reading room containing good books and current periodicals, and ample time for reading and study, no hesitancy is felt in recommending the Marine Corps to any



Marines Studying Wireless Telegraphy.

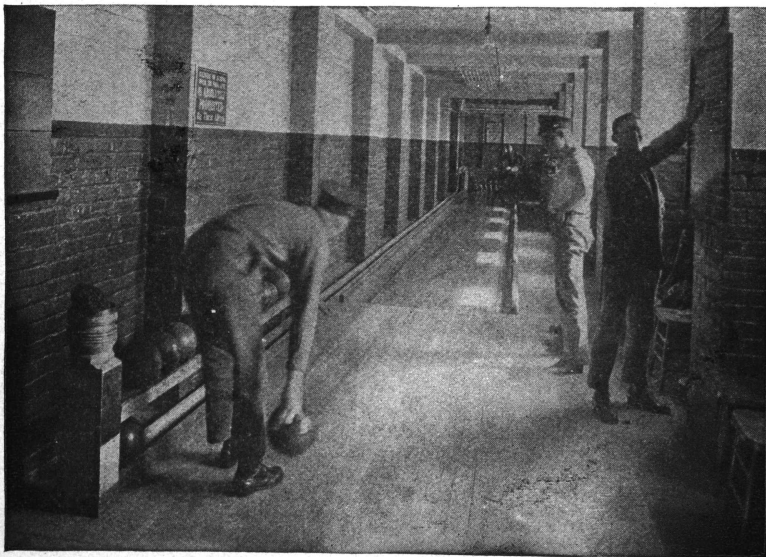
young man of good character and regular habits who is desirous of improving himself mentally, morally, and physically. The healthful and regular life, filled with varied and interesting experiences, the training that he receives and the discipline that is instilled into him, tend to make him a better and more useful citizen.

BENEFITS OF HONORABLE SERVICE.

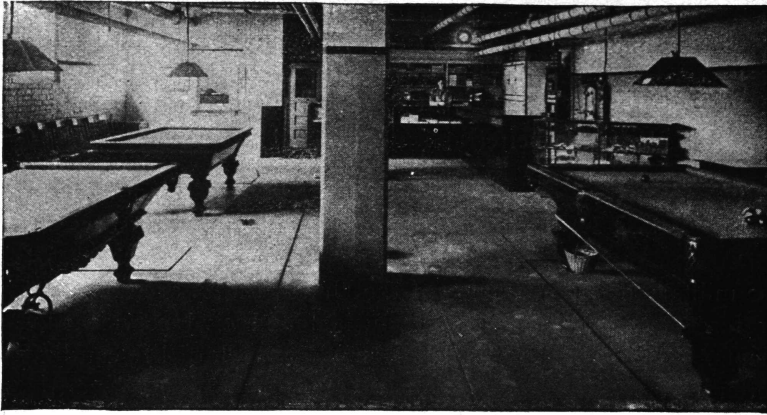
As an additional inducement for honorable and faithful service, men who hold honorable discharges from the military or naval service of the United States are usually given preference in governmental, municipal and civil service appointments. A man seeking employment in any walk of life can have no better recommendation to show to his prospective employer, as assurance of fidelity and good character, than an honorable discharge from the service of the United States Government. And there are often advantages to be gained through membership in one of the various organizations of honorably discharged men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

PROVISIONS FOR RECREATION.

Well equipped gymnasiums, libraries, reading rooms, amusement rooms, billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, baseball and football outfits, are provided at all of the larger barracks for the amusement and entertainment of the men.

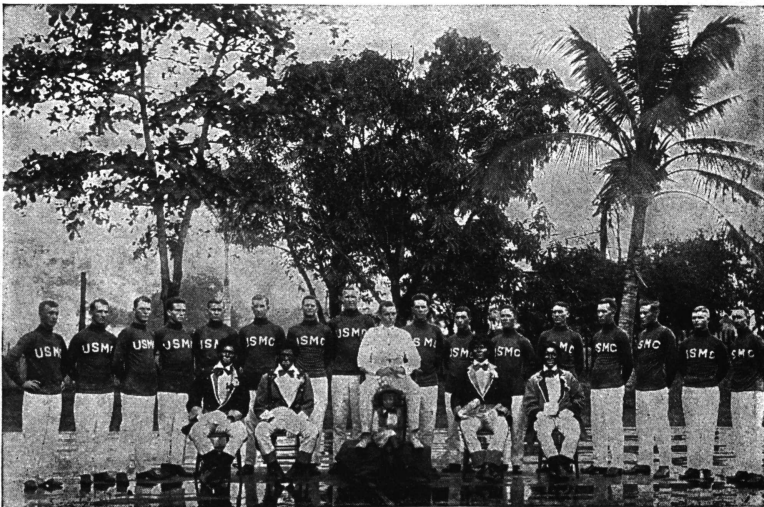


A Barracks Bowling Alley.



A Typical Barracks Amusement Room.

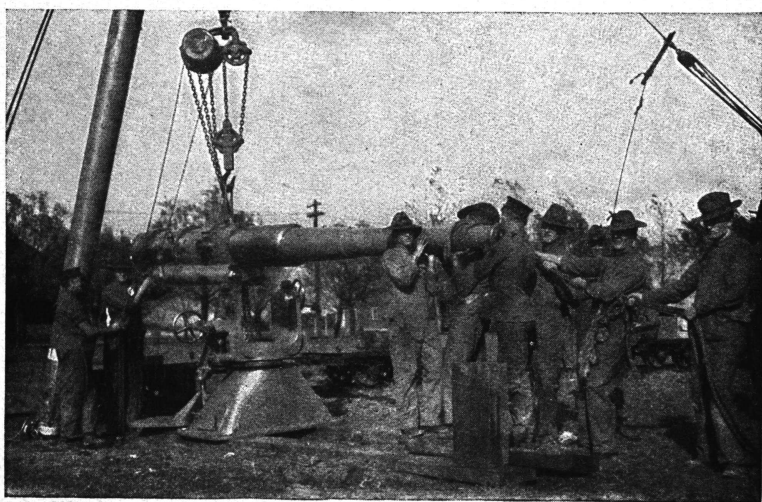
Special attention and encouragement are given to athletic sports of all kinds, both in the gymnasium and out-of-doors; boxing matches, competitions and meets are arranged and prizes offered for those who excel in the games and tests. This is done to encourage the men to take an active interest in athletics and physical culture, with the realization and appreciation of the fact that in so doing the men improve themselves physically, making more desirable and capable soldiers, and better and healthier citizens when they shall have completed their term of service and return to their homes to engage in the pursuits of civil life.



A Minstrel Troupe, American Legation Guard, Managua, Nicaragua.

The Marine Corps baseball and football teams of the various barracks often participate in competitions with other military teams as well as with civilian teams of their own and neighboring cities. In some cases they play in the semi-professional baseball leagues. Dances, carnivals, amateur theatricals, moving picture and minstrel shows are frequently arranged for the enjoyment of the men.

HARDSHIPS. While in time of peace the regular routine of duties in the Marine Corps, in comparison with the various civil life employments, is light and the hours of actual occupation are short, men should not enlist with the expectation of finding it a life of perpetual ease and comfort. On the contrary, they should enter with the intention of doing their share of frequent guard duty, regular police duty about the barracks or ship, attend the daily drills and inspections, and whenever necessary help in the loading and unloading of stores, coaling ship, and any other kind of work needed to be done.



Instruction in Advance Base Work.

In time of war the hardships are many. Forced marches, exposure to all kinds of weather, uncomfortable sleeping accommodations, loss of sleep, and insufficient food and water. But the hardships of war are unavoidable and must be expected.

DISCIPLINE. Many who are wholly unacquainted with the military service are possessed with the erroneous impression that the discipline is harsh and rigorous. Nothing could be further from the facts in the case. The rules and regulations

for the government of the service are the outcome of hundreds of years of experience in the government of armies. For the proper and efficient government of any military service rules and regulations, and strict obedience thereto, must necessarily be required. Without these a military organization would soon become nothing more nor less than a disorganized mob without point or purpose. In the united and constant efforts of the component parts of a military organization and the associate and common interest within it as a whole, lies the foundation of whatever degree of efficiency and effectiveness such organization may possess, and to which will be due whatever success it may enjoy. The lack of it can only insure failure and defeat.

The rules and regulations governing the service, commonly known as discipline, are just such rules as a law-abiding, self-respecting man would prescribe for himself to follow: Strict attention and obedience to all lawful orders from those who are authorized to give orders; courteous deportment toward, and respect for, every man in the service; zealous and conscientious performance of all duties; regular hours for eating, sleeping, working and for recreation and diversion.

Men accustomed to a life of dissipation and irregular habits will find the regular life of the service irksome and distasteful. But for men of good character and regular habits the military life is a very near approach to the ideal.

FURLOUNDS. The amount of leave of absence or furlough that may be granted to enlisted men of the Marine Corps is not prescribed by law. However, it is the custom of the service to be most liberal with the men in the granting of furlounds.

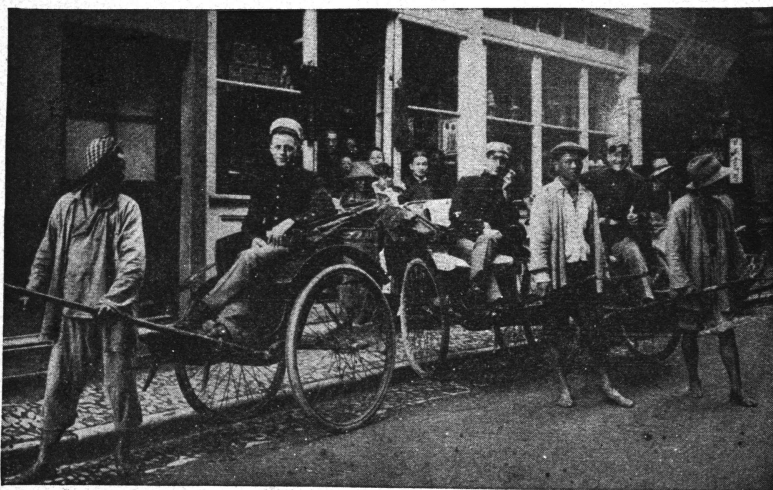
If a man re-enlist upon the expiration of his enlistment he is usually granted a three-months' furlough, during which he receives full pay, clothing allowances, and an additional sum of twenty-five cents per day as commutation of rations. He must, of course, pay his own traveling expenses while on furlough. In barracks, men who are not on guard, or restricted as a punishment for misconduct, may, as a rule, leave the yard or station after completing the daily routine, usually at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and may remain away until reveille the following morning at 6 or 7 o'clock.

Commanding Officers may grant ten days' furlough to a man to visit his home, exclusive of the time required for the necessary travel, whenever his services can be conveniently spared.

In case of sickness or death in a man's family, or other emergency, he may grant a week or ten days, exclusive of travel time. A request for a furlough under such circumstances is rarely refused.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF LIFE IN THE MARINE CORPS.

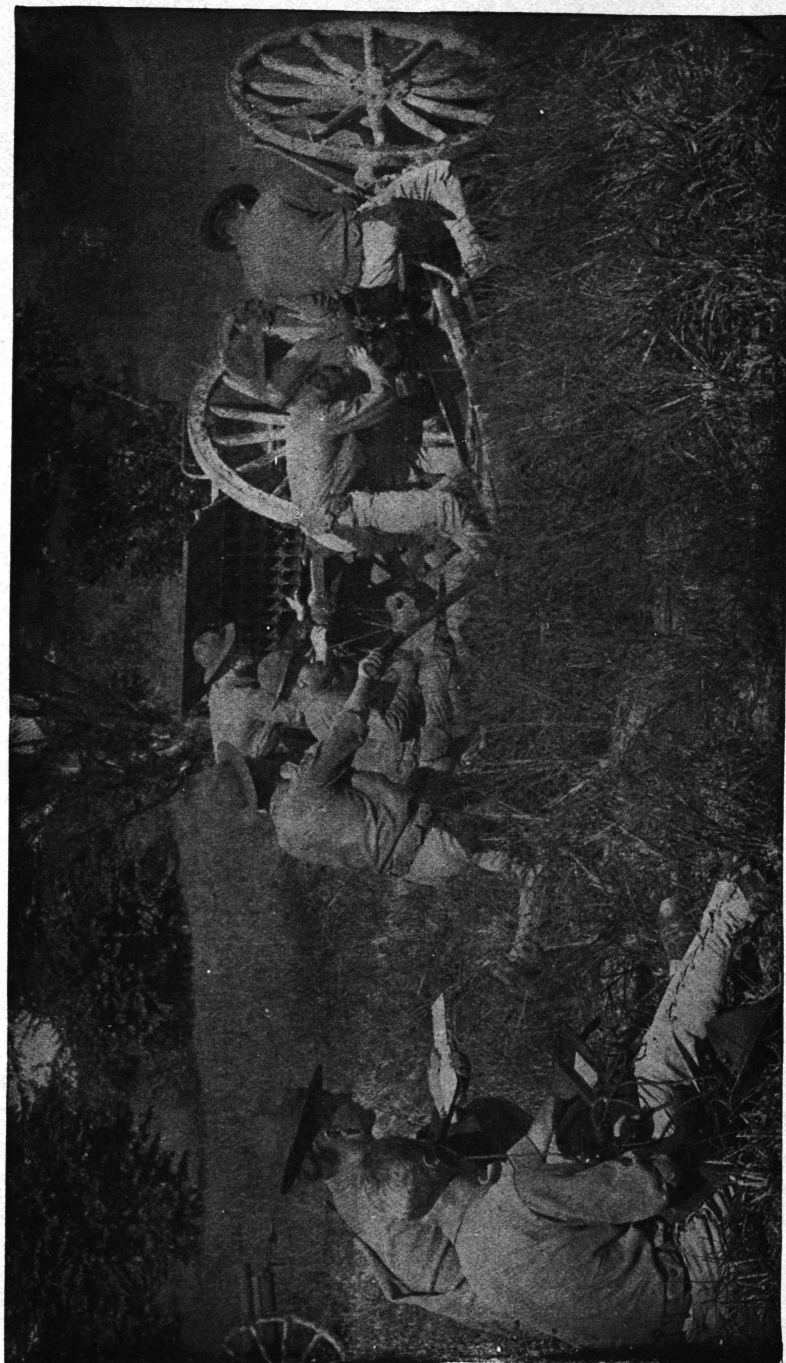
Very rarely indeed does one meet a man whose makeup does not include, to a greater or less degree, the desire for adventure, and to whom the possibility of travel, especially to foreign countries, does not appeal. It is only natural and human. No matter how fond one may be of home and its environments, the spirit of and desire for travel and adventure is deeply rooted in his nature, and few there are who can resist the temptation whenever the opportunity offers itself.



A party of Marines from the Asiatic Fleet sightseeing in Shanghai, China.

Especially is this true with relation to foreign travel. In order to see foreign lands and strange peoples one must needs cross the great oceans. Ever has the sea possessed an enchanting and enduring fascination for the landsman accustomed to the quiet and prosaic life of the office, factory or farm. To travel by sea amid ever-changing scenery and climatic conditions, to see and study the habits and customs of the strange races of mankind are, and always will be, among the highest ambitions of the average man.

If a man be possessed of great wealth he may travel as his caprice may dictate, but be he not wealthy he must necessarily remain around the fireside and patiently await such opportunities as good fortune may bring to him.



MARINE FIELD ARTILLERY IN HAITI.

Photo by C. D. Fryer.



Marines Belonging to the Legation Guard, Peking, China, Visiting an Old Temple.

The life of the Marine offers opportunities that appeal to the man who desires to see foreign countries and satisfy his spirit of adventure. Our foreign possessions and national interests have so greatly expanded during the last few years that our cruising ships and naval stations are now scattered over the seven seas and in



The Mascot of the Marine Guard at the American Legation, Peking, China.



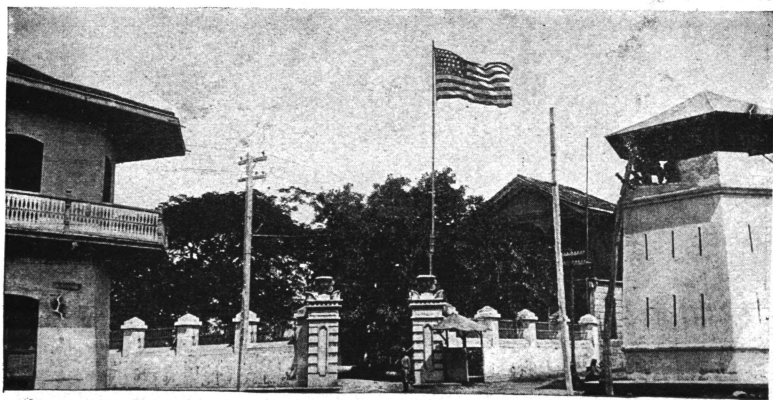
Photo by C. D. Pryer.

Marine Motor Cycle Carriers in Haiti.

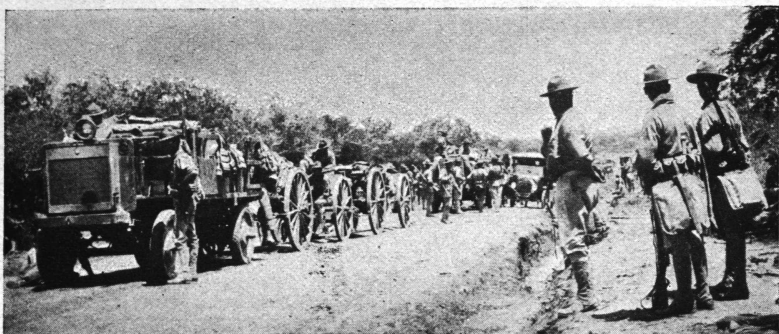
many foreign countries and remote islands. These all require Marines, and there do you find Marines, doing their duty and protecting the interests of their country in their own characteristic way, and enjoying the strange and foreign surroundings.

So extensive have the needs of the Government become in foreign parts that from one-half to three-fourths of a Marine's enlistment may be served outside of the United States.

Thus, a man joining the Marine Corps has the opportunity to satisfy his longing to travel and see the world, and this without



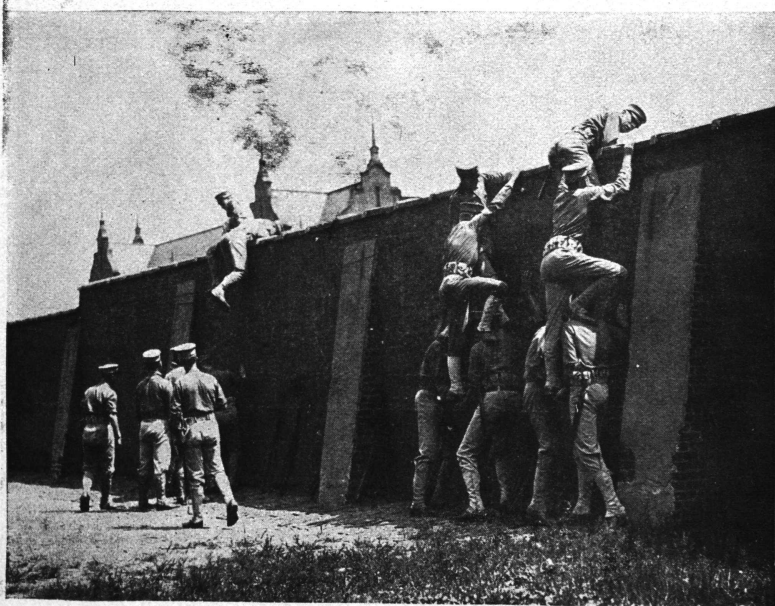
**Barracks of Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua,
Nicaragua.**



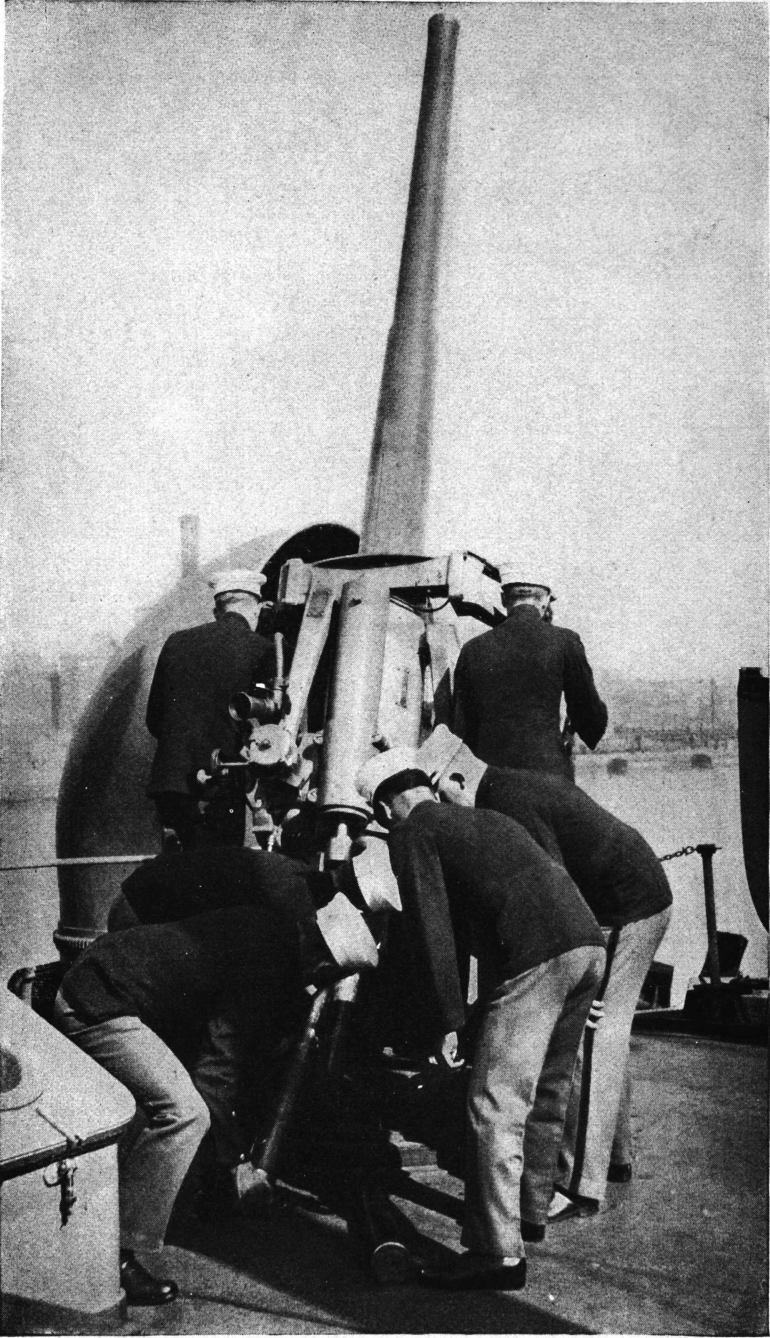
A Motor-Drawn Battery on the March in Santo Domingo.

expense to himself. His expenses while traveling are not only paid by the Government, but he receives a salary besides, from which, if he be economical, he can save a snug sum during his four years' enlistment.

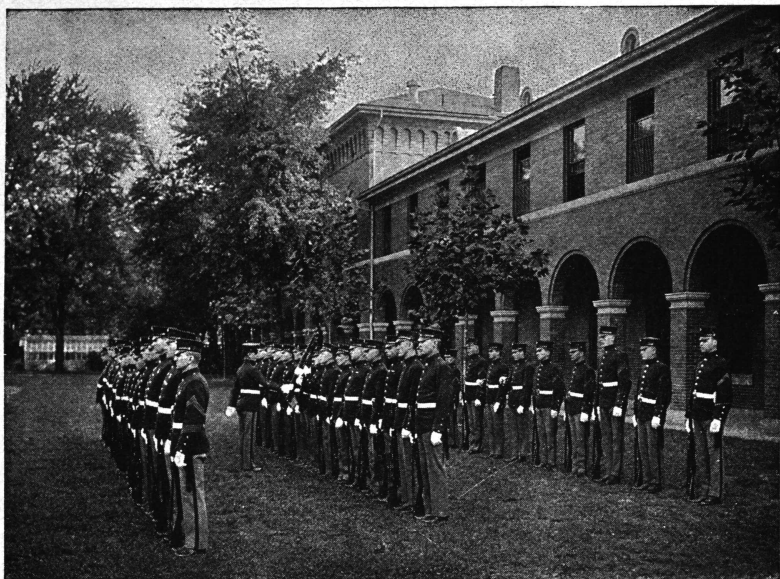
Besides the opportunity to travel and see the world there are other attractive features of the life of a Marine. The duty that he has to perform is light in comparison with the work that he would have to do in civil life; he has a good home in the barracks or on the ship, and knows that he will be well cared for in case of sickness or accident; he has spare time which he may devote to his



Wall Scaling



Marines Manning an Anti-Aircraft Gun on Board a Battleship.



Company Inspection at Marine Barracks.

own amusement and entertainment as he may see fit ; his associations are pleasant and congenial.

PATRIOTIC DUTY.

A man who serves an enlistment in any branch of the military or naval service performs a patriotic duty and is in position to perform invaluable service to his country in case of public emergency. Completing his enlistment, he goes back to civil life possessed of a military training which he never forgets, and if afterward there should be a call to arms for the defense of his country, he would be prepared to step into a higher position and perform more efficient and creditable service than would be the case had he not had the advantage of the previous training and schooling in the art of warfare. If happily during his lifetime there should be no war, he would at least have the satisfaction of having performed his share of the military duty of his country.

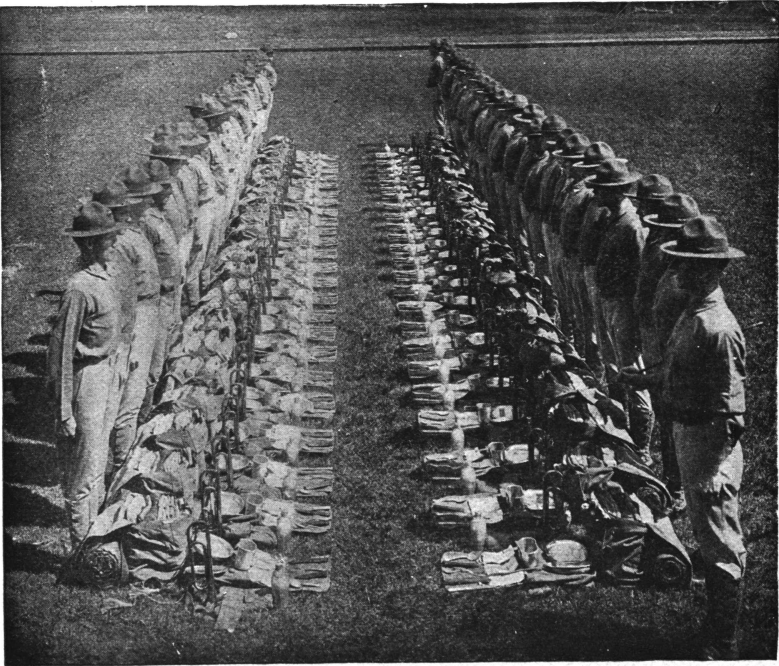
REQUIREMENTS FOR ENLISTMENT.

To enlist in the Marine Corps an applicant must be not less than five feet four inches, nor more than six feet one inch in height ; weigh not less than 128 pounds nor more than 233 pounds ; not less than 18 nor more than 35 years of age for enlist-

ment as private ; able to speak, read and write the English language with ease ; native born or naturalized citizen of the United States ; steady and regular habits ; unmarried, with no one wholly dependent upon him for support ; of good health, strong constitution, well formed, sound as to senses and limbs, and not addicted to the use of intoxicants or drugs.

The prospective recruit must first pass a physical examination by a naval surgeon and then undergo a critical examination by the recruiting officer, who inquires into his moral fitness and general desirability.

By these exacting examinations the undesirable men are as far as possible eliminated, and only the best are finally accepted and enlisted. All applicants at the recruiting station are treated with uniform courtesy and consideration, and all who conform to the requirements of the service in the Marine Corps will be given a fair and impartial examination, the expense of such examination being borne entirely by the Government.



Class of Marine Field Musics, at Recruit Depot, Port Royal, S. C.
Ready for Inspection.

MINORS. Young men between the ages of 18 and 21, who pass the necessary mental and physical examination, may be enlisted as Privates, without the consent of parents or guardians. Minors of not less than eighteen (18) and not more than nineteen (19) years of age who may be accepted for enlistment as privates to learn the drum and trumpet will, if subsequently found unsuitable for such duty, be retained for regular duty. All enlistments shall be made for four years.

It sometimes happens that young men not yet eighteen years old succeed in passing the examination by the enlisting officers by claiming to have reached that age. If such a case is brought to the attention of Headquarters, the boy becomes amenable to trial and punishment for fraudulent enlistment.

Apprentices to learn music, between the ages of 16 and 17, will be accepted for enlistment during minority.

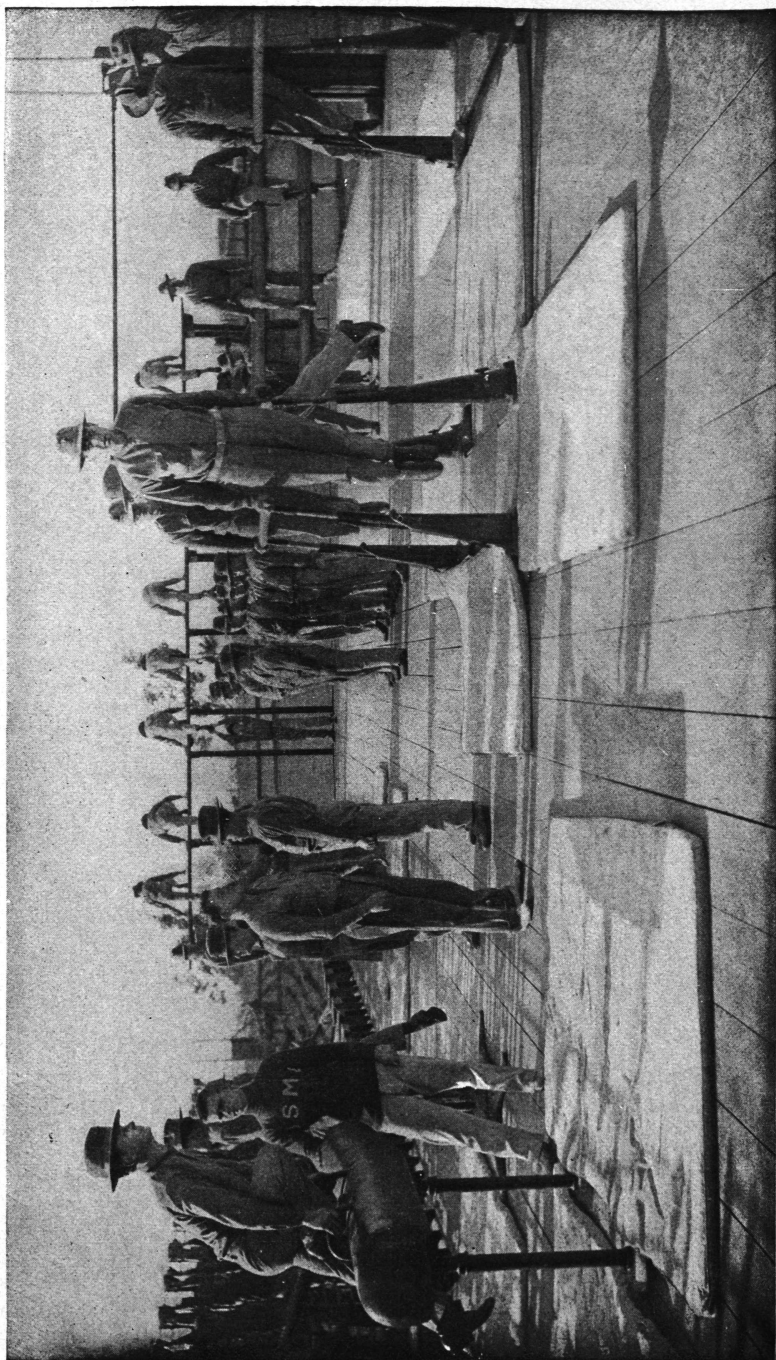
EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ENLISTMENT.

The examination of applicants for enlistment in the Marine Corps, while being thorough, is simple, and is merely intended to prove the candidate intelligent, of moderate education, physically sound and free from disease and bodily ailments or deformity.



Boat Drill.

When a candidate applies at the recruiting station he is turned over to a member of the recruiting party, who gives him whatever



AN OUT-DOOR GYMNASIUM.

information regarding the service he may desire. He is then questioned as to his age, place of birth, family ties and relations, whether or not he has had any previous military experience, and what his reasons are for wanting to join the Marines. He is then given the preliminary examination, which inquires into his ability to read and write.

Following this the candidate is turned over to the surgeon for the physical examination. The surgeon first examines the teeth and satisfies himself that the candidate's molars are sound and capable of properly masticating food, for men suffering from indigestion brought on by bad teeth make poor soldiers. The tonsils and throat are carefully examined, the nasal organs and sense of smell, and a careful test made of the hearing. The vision test comes next, especial care being taken to prove the candidate free from weak or impaired vision, near or far sightedness, color blindness or marked astigmatism; each eye being tested separately. The heart and lungs are now examined; any defect, abnormal or unnatural condition of these organs being cause for rejection. The candidate's feet are carefully inspected, and then he is required to go through certain prescribed movements of the body and limbs to satisfy the surgeon that he has normal use of all members and that each joint is naturally supple.

Having successfully passed to this stage, all scars and personal characteristics available for the purpose of identification are carefully noted on a chart prepared for that purpose. The candidate next goes before the Recruiting Officer, who, by engaging him in conversation, satisfies himself as to the candidate's moral fitness and general desirability for a position in the ranks of the Marine Corps.

The candidate is now transferred to a Recruit Depot where he undergoes a course of instruction in the duties of a Marine, covering a period of about three months, after which he is available for call to go to any part of the world to defend and protect the interests of the United States, as Marines have done for more than one hundred years.

TERM OF ENLISTMENT.

The Marine Corps enlistment is for a term of four years, at the expiration of which the enlisted man is discharged and has no further obligations to fulfill. Enrollment in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve after discharge is entirely *voluntary*. Enlisted men of the Marine Corps may during the period of instruction at the Recruit Depot or after one years service, upon their own application and

approval by the Major General Commandant, be granted a furlough without pay and allowances for the unexpired portion of their enlistments.

RECRUIT DEPOT. There are two Recruit Depots, located at Marine Barracks, Port Royal, South Carolina, and Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California (near San Francisco), respectively. As a rule applicants east of the Mississippi River are sent to the Port Royal Depot, and those west of the Mississippi River are sent to the Depot at Mare Island.



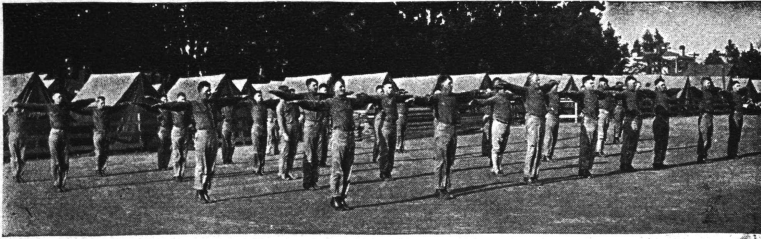
Instruction in Cooking in the Field.

The first two months of his time will be devoted to the study and practice of the following subjects:

Care of Clothing and Person.	Individual Cooking.
School of the Recruit.	Military Courtesies.
Physical Drill with and without	Carrying Messages.
Arms.	Nomenclature of the Rifle.
Manual of Arms.	Squad and Company Drill.
Packing Knapsacks and Blanket	Bayonet Exercise.
Rolls.	Guard Duty.
Patrolling.	Street Riot Drill.
Signaling.	Wall Scaling.
Artillery Drill.	Field Fortifications.
Pitching and Striking Tents.	Athletics.
Extended Order, Advance and Rear	Swimming.
Guard.	First Aid to the Injured.
Boxing.	Handling Boats.

The last period is devoted entirely to target practice on the range with the rifle. Every effort is made to qualify the men as marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen, which not only gives increased pay but makes them more valuable to the service.

While at the Recruit Depot a man's studies and drills occupy about five hours a day on week days only. Upon completion of the full course of instruction and drills he is transferred to a barracks and turned over for duty.



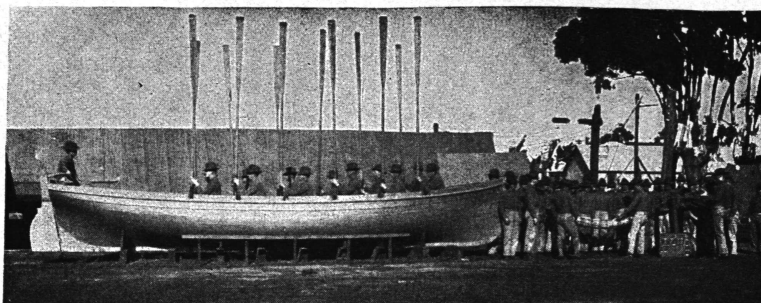
Physical Training.

"TURNED OVER FOR DUTY." To be turned over for duty means much to the recruit, as this is the first point in his military career that he strives to reach. It means that he is now a full-fledged "regular," that he is to be assigned to a regular company and associated with men who have grown gray in the service, to take part in all the drills and parades of his company; that he is now available for guard duty, and that he will soon be placed on guard, and that he is to experience that peculiar pride that is felt by the soldier as he walks back and forth along his post with a full realization of the responsibility that rests upon him as the guardian of the peace and property of the Government of his country. It also means that he is to have less drill than he had at the Recruit Depot, and that he is to have more privileges. Taken altogether, he looks forward to the day that he will "go to duty" with no small degree of interest and anticipation.

To be turned over for duty does not mean, however, that his instruction is to cease. On the contrary, as long as a man is in the service his instruction and education go on. He must have aiming and sighting drills, gallery and range firing, and estimating distance drills; drills with artillery, both naval and field guns. He has drills



A Sham Battle in Southern California.



Preparing on Land for Duty at Sea.

and practice in signaling, wall scaling, pitching and striking tents, camping, outpost duty, advance and rear guard, hasty intrenchment, first aid to the injured, and many other subjects contributory to the education of a soldier. "Practice makes perfect," and perfection is the object of the Marines at all times.

Enlistment in the Marine Corps is a loyal, patriotic act. A man who has the right stuff in him will leave the service better qualified to succeed in the battles of life. The Marine Corps gives him every opportunity to become a strong, self-reliant man and good citizen.

It is hoped that relatives and friends of our men will cooperate with us by encouraging the young man in whom they are interested to do his best to gain promotion, to save his money and to seek good associates in the service. Frequent letters from home and friends will mean a great deal to him in stimulating his ambition not only towards success in the Marine Corps but elsewhere, if he does not wish to continue a military career.

How to Address Letters. Ask your correspondent to send you his exact address every time he writes; also to let you know at once if he is transferred and what the new address will be.

If you do not know his address, letters sent to him marked "Care of Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.," will be forwarded to him.

Always put your own address in the upper lefthand corner of the envelope.

Inquiries regarding the Marine Corps may be addressed to:

**Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.**

